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RECORD OF INTERVIEW

Date of Transcription 2/7/92

Luis Posada Carriles was interviewed by the below-listed Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Special Agents (SA). The interview took place from 9:00 a.m. until 3:30 p.m. in Room 426, the U.S. Embassy, Tegucigalpa, Honduras. (U)

Posada was advised that the FBI Agents are acting on behalf of the Office of Independent Counsel (OIC) investigating the Iran/Contra matter. Posada was advised that the OIC has requested he voluntarily appear and answer questions concerning Posada's involvement and knowledge of the Contra resupply operation that took place in El Salvador in 1985 and 1986. (U)

Posada stated he understood who the Agents are and their area of inquiry and he agreed to be interviewed. Posada then advised as follows: (U)

In 1985 Posada went from Venezuela to Aruba by private aircraft. He stayed there for a week and then flew to El Salvador in a private aircraft. Felix Rodriguez arranged for Posada to come to El Salvador. When Posada arrived in El Salvador, a friend in the Salvadoran Air Force, first name unknown Leiva, provided Posada with identification in the name Ramon Medina Rodriguez. This identification included a Salvadoran driver's license and various Salvadoran military identification. From this day on, Posada lived under the name Ramon Medina. (U)

Investigation on 2/3/92 at Tegucigalpa, Honduras File # IC-600-1

By SA MICHAEL S. FOSTER/ JAF
SA GEORGE R. KISZYNSKI MSF:jln

Date Dictated 2/6/92

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CIA Letter 7/17/96 NN93-968	
By <u>LLG</u>	Date <u>1/24/97</u>

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Upon arriving in El Salvador, Posada stayed with Rodriguez for two or three days. Rodriguez then helped Posada get a house in San Salvador, where Posada lived for the next year or so. After Posada moved into his house in San Salvador, he didn't really do anything for a couple of months. During this period he had absolutely nothing to do with the Contra resupply project that he later became involved in. (U)

Rodriguez and other Cuban friends of Posada helped Posada get out of Venezuela and relocate in El Salvador. Rafael "Chi Chi" Quintero didn't help get Posada to El Salvador. U.S. Government (USG) officials such as Oliver North and people from the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) did not help Posada get to El Salvador. Richard Secord had nothing to do with Posada getting to El Salvador. (U)

Posada had some papers made in Venezuela with the name Ramon Medina. Then once in El Salvador, Leiva got Posada Salvadoran identification papers. (U)

After "laying low" in San Salvador for two or three months, Quintero called Posada and recruited him to help in the Contra resupply project. Quintero was the one who approached Posada on working in this project, not Rodriguez. Thomas Clines and Secord had no role in recruiting Posada into the project. Posada didn't even know Secord and Clines at this time. There was no involvement by North or anyone else from the CIA or USG to recruit Posada into working on the resupply project. Quintero acted alone on this matter. (S)

Quintero approached Posada on working on this resupply project at the time Posada thinks the project was just starting. As far as Posada knows, he and the project started at the same time. As best Posada can estimate, he was approached by Quintero in late 1985 or the very beginning of 1986, in early January. (U)

Juan Rafael Bustillo didn't know Posada's true identity until the plane carrying Eugene Hasenfus went down and Posada's past was exposed. After Hasenfus went down, Posada talked to Bustillo about it and Bustillo said it would be no problem. In fact, Bustillo wanted to help Posada by having him stay at Ilopango, where there would be no harassment by the press and things would be quiet. However,

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Posada replied that he had already been to jail and he did not want to be isolated again at Ilopango. Posada thanked Bustillo but continued to live in his home in San Salvador. (U)

Until the Hasenfus shootdown, the only people involved in Contra resupply activity who knew Posada's true identity were Quintero, Rodriguez and Leiva. Posada does not believe North, Richard Gadd, Robert Dutton, the resupply pilots or the Salvadorans knew who he was. Posada does not think anyone at the U.S. Embassy in San Salvador knew Posada's true identity until after the Hasenfus shootdown. Posada was not trying to publicize his true identity to anyone, including people with whom Posada was friendly in El Salvador. Posada was afraid to disclose his identity to anyone and he did not do so. (U)

When Quintero recruited Posada to work for the resupply project, he didn't say specifically what the project was or who was running it. However, Posada and everyone involved thought that it was a secret USG project, even though no one in authority specifically told them that or provided a lot of details about the project's origins. (U)

Until he was approached by Quintero to work on the resupply project, Posada had never met him before. They knew each other by reputation only. Rodriguez introduced Quintero to Posada. Posada had heard about Quintero being involved with Edwin Wilson, Frank Terpil, Ted Shackley and those kinds of old CIA people. (U)

Quintero's role in the resupply project was as a manager and head contact man between Washington, D.C. and the project. Quintero was the one who traveled back and forth between Washington and San Salvador, bringing instructions and money. Quintero was the boss until Dutton arrived on the scene, then Dutton was the boss. Whenever Rob Owen came to San Salvador, he was the boss. Posada understood that Owen was "North's man." (U)

After staying with Rodriguez a couple of days, Posada rented a house for himself in San Salvador. Quintero and Dutton stayed in Posada's house whenever they visited the project. (U)

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Posada's role in the resupply project was to take care of all the needs of the resupply personnel, such as their housing, transportation and the like, and to make arrangements for other needs of the project, such as aircraft fuel and other kinds of miscellaneous supplies and needs that arose. Later, Posada got more involved in the operational area of the project by working the radio during supply flights and helping coordinate supply flights. (U)

Posada slowly started acquiring housing for the resupply operation. He leased three more houses for the pilots to live. Posada also leased a small hotel, where the other resupply people lived. By the end of the project, there were four houses, including Posada's, and a small hotel housing about 30 people who worked in the project. (U)

Posada took care of all of the matters concerning these housing arrangements. He paid the leases, he obtained and paid maids who cleaned them, he paid for all the utilities, including phone bills, he obtained appliances and all other related items for each house, including keeping it stocked with food and beer. Posada also took care of transportation for the resupply people. Posada arranged for vehicles and drivers for the resupply personnel, and Posada himself used to take people back and forth between Ilopango and the various houses. (U)

Concerning the financial aspect of the resupply project, one thing that stands out in Posada's mind is that money never seemed to be a problem. There was never a problem about having enough money back in Washington, however, Posada never really knew where the money came from or who supplied it. No one ever told Posada that the money came from North or private people or the USG, or from any other source. Quintero and others brought money down, but they never described where it came from and Posada never asked. Posada was working under the assumption that it was a "Washington project," and

source of funding. (\$) he didn't question the

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Another thing that Posada recalls is that the resupply project was always looking for people to carry cash from the United States into El Salvador for Posada to dispense. They were always worried about the restriction on only taking \$10,000 out of the United States at one time.

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Any time any of the resupply people went up to the United States for any reason, whether it was a personal visit or whatever, they would be asked to bring money back. (U)

Quintero only told Posada that the money came from Washington, and he wouldn't explain more than that. However, on one occasion, Quintero said that he got money from Richard Secord. Only William Cooper and Quintero gave Posada money to run the resupply project. Normally, it was just Quintero who brought the money. Quintero would give Posada the money and then Posada would give Quintero all the receipts and justification for what Posada had spent or what he needed to spend in the upcoming month. It was a pretty strict system because people would check Posada's receipts and question him about them. On one occasion, Posada made a mistake by paying himself twice in one month and later they challenged him on it and they had to fix it. If there were any differences in expenses from one month to the next, Posada would be questioned about it. The phone bills were always questioned because they were so high, however, the project told the resupply personnel that they could call their family. What people didn't anticipate was that resupply people had family all over the world and Posada can recall one of the pilots had a girlfriend living in the Philippines. This created very high phone bills, often higher than the rent for the house. (U)

The aircraft fuel for the resupply operation was provided by Bustillo and paid in cash by resupply people, usually Posada. At first, a pilot who was working for Gadd, and Posada cannot remember his name now, went with Posada to see Bustillo and pay him for fuel. The pilot took out a pile of money and started counting out \$15,000 on Bustillo's desk and he told him it was for fuel that the resupply operation would be using. This insulted Bustillo very much and he cursed the man out and told him he wasn't someone who worked at a gas station. Bustillo told the pilot to give the money to one of his aides. The pilot had to leave the operation because of the poor way in which he handled this with Bustillo. That is also when Posada started working with Bustillo. Bustillo didn't like the Americans so Bustillo started dealing with Posada. (S)

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The American pilot who paid Bustillo the \$15,000 and insulted him was about 45 years old. Posada can't remember anything else about him. (U)

Posada set up an account with Bustillo and Bustillo's aides by providing them money and then using Salvadoran fuel for the resupply aircraft as they needed it. When the resupply operation account started running out of money, Posada would go to Quintero and ask for more. Then someone would bring more money to Posada and he would replenish the account with Bustillo's people. This arrangement in Posada's words was "semi-official." Posada would get receipts when he paid the Salvadorans, but it didn't go through any kind of accounting by the Salvadorans other than that. Posada would pay Bustillo anywhere from \$20,000 to \$50,000 a month for fuel. Posada wonders if Bustillo wasn't breaking the law by taking the resupply money and selling fuel that had been provided to El Salvador by the USG in the form of foreign aid. (U)

Southern Air Transport (SAT) used to fly in an L-100 to Ilopango about every week. This aircraft would bring in supplies. Posada used to take the SAT crew to the hotel in San Salvador and back on these flights. (U)

Posada doesn't know Bob Mason of SAT and he didn't deal with him. Posada used to talk to "small people" at SAT in Miami, but that's all. Posada did not deal with Bill Langton at SAT. No one at SAT ever gave Posada money or made arrangements with Posada about financial matters. (U)

Posada thought that when Cooper brought money to San Salvador, it came from SAT, but no one ever told Posada that. That was just his assumption. Posada doesn't know where all the money came from for the resupply operation, but he assumed it came from "Washington" by the way of Secord and Quintero, and that SAT provided a lot of it. Posada never knew these kinds of financial details of the resupply operation. Posada's dealing with the finances was strictly on a cash basis with people like Quintero and Cooper. (U)

Concerning salaries of resupply personnel the pilots were paid \$4,500 a month. The riggers and other personnel were paid \$3,000 a month. In addition, each crew member received \$750 per flight. The resupply personnel also had all their expenses paid for by Posada, who took care of

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all their living expenses. The resupply people were also provided with periodic airfare back to their home in the United States for home-leave. (U)

Posada thinks that Quintero was paid more than the pilots, but he's not sure how much he was paid. Posada didn't pay Quintero's salary. (U)

Posada was paid \$3,000 a month and he also received housing, a car, maid service, food and other expenses. In addition, Posada flew on some of the resupply flights and he earned the \$750 for each one of those flights. In the beginning, Posada was the only one who could speak Spanish well enough to man the radio on the resupply flights. Early in the operation before Contreras were assigned, Posada flew on a lot of missions and probably averaged between \$6,000 and \$7,000 a month. Since all his expenses were paid, Posada was able to save most of the money he earned. (U)

In the beginning of Posada's work for the resupply project, Rodriguez received a salary of \$1,000 a month. This started around January, 1986. Around May or June, Rodriguez was paid \$3,000 a month. Rodriguez received two monthly payments of \$3,000. Then, at around three or four months before the project terminated in the fall of 1986, Quintero told Posada that North was sending the message that Rodriguez should not be paid. The message was that North was upset because Rodriguez was a security risk and that he talks to Washington on the phone. The last few months before the Hasenfus crash, Rodriguez worked for Bustillo as his liaison with the resupply project, but Bustillo didn't pay him anything. (U)

Posada never gave Rodriguez a watch and he definitely didn't give him a Rolex brand watch. When Posada arrived in El Salvador from Aruba, the pilot who flew him, Leiva, helped get Posada his Salvadoran identification in the name of Ramon Medina. Leiva was very helpful in getting Posada into the country. While they were doing that, Leiva remarked about the nice watch Posada was wearing. Posada gave Leiva the watch out of gratitude. The watch was worth about \$500, but it was not a Rolex brand. (U)

Rodriguez made the arrangements to get Posada into El Salvador while Posada was outside the country. (U)

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Bustillo didn't know anything about Posada coming to El Salvador in 1985. Bustillo didn't even know who Posada was until Posada was identified as a result of statements Hasenfus made when he was captured by the Nicaraguans. (U)

Rodriguez signed receipts for his salary. These receipts might be in the material Posada has saved. They may be in the material stored at Ilopango, or it may be with his friends in Miami. There should be other receipts of people's salaries as well. (U)

Posada was aware of Rodriguez' contacts with the Office of the Vice President (OVP). Rodriguez told Posada that he wanted to talk to then-Vice President George Bush and that he arranged a meeting through his friend Donald Gregg. After Rodriguez' spring, 1986 meeting with Bush in Washington, Rodriguez came back and told Posada that he told Bush that "Salvador is very good." Rodriguez said he made very general statements to Bush. However, what got Rodriguez very mad was that Bush said nothing at all in response. Rodriguez' meeting with Bush only lasted a couple minutes and Bush did not say a word. Bush just thanked Rodriguez and that was it. Rodriguez was very mad that Bush wouldn't talk to Rodriguez more. This really hurt Rodriguez' ego. Rodriguez told Posada that he told Bush about the situation in El Salvador, but Posada doesn't know if Rodriguez told him about the resupply project. Rodriguez didn't say that he told Bush about the resupply project. (U)

The big problem between Rodriguez and North concerning the resupply operation was that Rodriguez would talk on the phone to Gregg about CIA operations and the CIA found out about it immediately.

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Posada knew that Rodriguez and Gregg were good and old friends, and that they served in Vietnam together.

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Posada doesn't believe Rodriguez told Gregg about the resupply project over the telephone. Posada thinks Rodriguez did it in person because they were such good friends. Posada never heard Rodriguez do so however, and Rodriguez never said he told Gregg about the resupply project. However, it's Posada's opinion that Rodriguez "can't resist" talking about the resupply project to someone like Gregg. However, Posada doesn't have knowledge of Rodriguez doing that. Posada doesn't think Rodriguez would have talked on the phone about things like this because Rodriguez knew the CIA was listening on the phone. Posada thinks that Rodriguez would have been more careful than that and would have talked in person. Posada knows that Rodriguez talked to Gregg a lot on the telephone because Posada used to pay the phone bills. (S)

Posada has never heard the name Sam Watson. Posada doesn't know anything about Rodriguez' contacts with Watson or Watson's knowledge of the resupply operation. (U)

At this point in the interview, Posada was shown a portion of a chronology which describes Watson's visit to El Salvador during January 19-20, 1986. This chronology describes Rodriguez picking up Watson in Guatemala, flying him to Ilopango and having dinner with Bustillo. It also describes how Rodriguez gave Watson a tour of Ilopango, took him on a helicopter operation with the Salvadoran Air Force and meetings with various officials, including Ambassador Edwin Corr, James Steele and David Passage. (U)

Posada reviewed this portion of the chronology and stated he doesn't know anything about this visit and he's never heard about this visit. It doesn't look right to Posada because his recollection is that Rodriguez only started flying helicopters around May or June, 1986. Posada doesn't think Rodriguez would have been flying helicopters in January, 1986, but he's not sure, this is only what he thinks. (U)

Posada does not know the name Doug Menarchik and has never heard about Rodriguez being in contact with him. (U)

Concerning the capture of Nidia Diaz, this happened before Posada arrived in El Salvador, but he has heard about it. Posada has heard that Rodriguez and Wally Grashem were testing night vision equipment on helicopters and they

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unexpectedly saw FMLN guerrilla activity. They attacked the guerrillas, ended up shooting Diaz and she was captured. Posada has heard that Grasheim is the one who actually grabbed Diaz and put her on a helicopter. Rodriguez was in another helicopter and he wasn't on the ground capturing Diaz. The capture of Diaz was a big thing for Rodriguez and helped his relations with the Salvadorans. (U)

Posada recalls the incident when a resupply 727 aircraft was supposed to go to Honduras, but the Hondurans wouldn't allow it to land. Quintero called to ask permission for it to land in El Salvador and Posada ended up asking Bustillo for permission. Bustillo agreed and allowed the aircraft to land at Ilopango. (U)

Posada had to ask Bustillo for permission for the warehouse to be built at Ilopango. Bustillo permitted it and that's when they began to build it. (U)

As the resupply operation became bigger in early 1986, they bought two Caribous, a C-123 aircraft and another small aircraft. (U)

Posada recalls the Lear jet visit by North and Secord in the first half of 1986. There were problems between the Contras and the resupply project. The Contras wanted better aircraft, and they were complaining because the Caribou was not big enough. North and Secord arrived and met with Armando Lopez, Enrique Bermudez, Bustillo and Rodriguez. Posada has heard that North and Secord said "Well don't use the Caribou, then use the C-123." The Contras said they want good equipment if they have to use the C-123. North said don't worry about it because Americans will fly the planes. (U)

Posada recalls that on this Jetstar flight, North and Secord flew down with an American pilot, Gadd and a good looking stewardess. When Gadd arrived, he and Posada went to the pilot's house in San Salvador and stayed there for two to three hours. (U)

Posada has heard that North and Secord had their meeting with the Contras and then about 11:30 a.m. or 12 noon they had lunch and drank some Salvadoran pilsner beer. Posada brought Gadd back and then the party left, taking a couple cases of the beer. Posada is not aware of North and

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Secord even leaving Ilopango. Posada is not aware of North and Secord visiting Corr at the Embassy. Posada has never heard of Rodriguez giving North, Secord and Steele a helicopter ride into San Salvador in order for them to go to the Embassy to meet with Corr. Posada never heard about North or Secord ever meeting with Corr. (U)

At this point in the interview, Posada was shown a letter from North to Rodriguez, dated September 20, 1985, bearing OIC control numbers AKW022740-43. (U)

Posada read this letter and stated he has never seen it before, but it sounds correct to Posada. The instructions North is giving Rodriguez in the letter seem to be the things that happened and the things Rodriguez was involved in. Rodriguez never showed this letter to Posada. Rodriguez did tell Posada that North wanted Rodriguez to help the resupply operation. (U)

Rodriguez was very secretive in El Salvador, including with Posada. Rodriguez was very secretive about his papers and things like that, he wouldn't show them to anyone. This was the way Rodriguez, Quintero and everyone acted. They were very vague about everything and very secretive. They would have something, talk about it, but not show it to people like Posada. Rodriguez used to keep papers at Ilopango, but Posada doesn't know what was in them. Posada recalls that Rodriguez also used to have a personal computer at Ilopango and he would put everything in the computer. Posada can recall Rodriguez in his apartment typing away on his personal computer. Posada doesn't know where Rodriguez' papers or computer files or discs may be. Posada didn't have any involvement in Rodriguez' belongings. (U)

Owen made two or three trips to Salvador while Posada was there. Posada knew that Owen worked directly with North. Owen was higher ranking than Quintero. Posada thinks that Owen was on the April, 1986 L-100 flight as well. Posada didn't know all the details about what Owen did, but he thought he was the high-ranking person that worked with North and came down occasionally to oversee the resupply operation. (U)

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That's one of the reasons why Posada dealt with Bustillo. Bustillo didn't get along with any of the local Americans very well. It was a very slow process for Steele to become close to Bustillo. Steele and Bustillo finally did get close, but this was not the case at first and it took a long time. Posada used to see Bustillo daily. He and Bustillo used to work on maintaining the resupply operation, and Posada used to make sure that he got everything he paid for with Bustillo. Posada was a little uneasy with Bustillo taking money and Posada wanted to make sure the resupply operation at least got the right amount of fuel. (S)

Posada doesn't know anything about the resupply flights to Honduras in 1985 and the problem that arose with President Robert Suazo Cordova not allowing the flights to land in Honduras. Posada doesn't know anything about the resupply operation moving from Honduras to El Salvador because of the problems. Posada was not working on the project in late 1985 and he didn't hear about these problems when he did begin working on it. (U)

Mario Dellamico called Posada recently and said that SA Foster wants to see him (Dellamico). Posada didn't tell Dellamico about Posada's arrangements to meet with the FBI. Posada doesn't want Dellamico to know he is seeing the FBI. (U)

At this point in the interview, Posada was told by SA Foster that the interviewers just would not tell Dellamico that they are meeting with Posada. (U)

Concerning Dellamico, Posada's understanding was that Ron Martin and Dellamico had about \$25 million worth of supplies put in warehouses in Honduras. Posada's understanding of the situation was that Congress was going to approve a \$100 million aid package for the Contras. Martin and his associates purchased weapons in advance and put them in the warehouse. Martin and his associates thought that the CIA would have to buy weapons, and so they would buy the ones in the warehouses. They thought the CIA would buy these weapons because there was no transportation cost and they

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Posada doesn't know anything about the arms supermarket situation in late 1985. (U)

Posada has heard that Martin has told Dellamico that this is the last month Dellamico will get paid. Dellamico is looking for another job. Dellamico has stopped selling arms in El Salvador. Dellamico is very close to Hector Applicano and other Honduran officials. (U)

Posada has never met Martin. Posada doesn't know Jim McCoy. (U)

Posada has heard that Dellamico told Rodriguez that Secord was cheating the Contras. Dellamico said that Secord's profits were too high because he had to pay for weapons he bought in Portugal. (U)

At this point in the interview, SA Foster described a meeting to Posada that took place in late December, 1985. This meeting was attended by Rodriguez, North, Corr, Alan Fiers, Chris Arcos, William Walker and others. There was also a smaller meeting between North and Bustillo and others. These meetings all took place at Ilopango. (U)

After listening to a description of these meetings, Posada stated that he doesn't know anything about it. The only visit like this he remembers is the Lear jet meeting he previously described later in 1986 when Posada left with

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Gadd. Posada never heard anything about North insulting Rodriguez at a meeting at Ilopango. (U)

Posada recalls Jack Terrell, also known as Flaco. Terrell was always hanging around the resupply project. Terrell ended up getting paid about \$150 a day to pack resupply parachutes. This happened around June or July, 1986. (U)

Posada doesn't know Tom Posey. (U)

Posada recalls the construction of the Butler buildings in early 1986. This was the first work Posada was involved in with the resupply operation. Quintero must have recruited Posada to work for the resupply project about a week before the start of construction of these buildings. Posada recalls Jerry Fontana coming to Ilopango to build the buildings. Fontana worked from 7:00 a.m. until 11:00 p.m. because he wanted to get the work done fast. He was promised a bonus if he finished quickly. Fontana was a good builder, and he worked almost around the clock on this construction. (U)

Posada remembers a lot of Salvadorans were recruited to help lay the cement for these buildings, but he doesn't recall Bustillo personally getting involved and helping with the construction. As soon as the buildings were finished, the Contra weapons were moved from the Salvadoran Air Force warehouse into these buildings. (U)

Posada was involved in the construction of these buildings inasmuch as he obtained the supplies needed by Fontana. In addition, Posada had to translate between Fontana and the Salvadoran workers because Fontana doesn't speak Spanish. Posada thinks that someone, either Rodriguez or Quintero, gave Fontana a few hundred dollars spending money when Fontana first arrived to construct the buildings. (U)

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Posada, Rodriguez and Quintero all took photographs of the buildings. It's possible some of these photographs are in the boxes of material Posada has stored in El Salvador. (U)

There's no question that Steele knew about the Butler buildings. However, Posada doesn't remember him getting a tour of the buildings while they were being constructed. Posada never saw Corr looking at the Butler buildings. (U)

At this point in the interview, SA Foster described an incident for Posada in which Rodriguez, Posada and Fontana are said to be walking to Rodriguez' apartment at Ilopango. Rodriguez invited them in for a drink and then Rodriguez is said to have said something to the effect that he "had to get on his hot line to Gregg," meaning he had to call Gregg. (U)

Posada doesn't recall this episode, but he recalls Rodriguez was always calling Gregg. Posada knows this because he's the one who paid Rodriguez' phone bill. Posada was present at times when Rodriguez talked to Gregg, but during those times Rodriguez and Gregg talked about El Salvador in general. Posada didn't overhear Rodriguez talk to Gregg about the Contra resupply project. (U)

Posada remembers David Rankin as a Mil Group officer who was based at Ilopango. Rankin didn't work with the resupply project. However, Posada can recall that Rankin was friends with the resupply pilots. He used to talk to the pilots and give them advice. Posada also recalls that Rankin used to give the pilots weather information. Rankin "was curious" so he would talk to the pilots and kind of hang around. Posada doesn't remember seeing Rankin going into the planes and working with the cargo or rigging or the packing of the supplies that were going to be dropped from the planes. (U)

Posada recalls the February, 1986 emergency landing of a Caribou in route to Ilopango. The pilot of this aircraft was the same person who offered Bustillo the \$15,000 in cash to pay for fuel and angered Bustillo. The Caribou crew had to drop an engine. The next day Bustillo sent a helicopter to pick up the crew, and the day after that, he sent a helicopter to fix the aircraft so it could fly back to Ilopango. Posada recalls newspaper articles about it.

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Quintero told the resupply people that they are not to talk to anyone, especially the press, about any part of the project. Posada doesn't recall Steele and/or Corr examining the aircraft parts at Ilopango. (U)

Posada never met Corr. Posada doesn't know Corr's actual role in the Contra resupply operation, but Rodriguez told Posada that Corr was well informed of the project. Rodriguez told Posada that both Rodriguez and Steele kept Corr informed of the project. (U)

Posada never talked to North in person or on the phone. Posada didn't even meet North when North and Secord made their Lear jet visit in the spring of 1986. During that visit, Posada left with Gadd, so he didn't meet North or go to any meetings with him and Secord. (U)

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In Posada's opinion, Rodriguez is talkative, immature and has ego problems. Given what Posada knows about Rodriguez' personality, Posada assumes that Rodriguez told Gregg and other friends about the resupply project. Posada feels this way because to talk like this is "in his (Rodriguez') nature." Posada illustrates his point by telling the story of a scorpion who wanted to cross a stream, however, the scorpion couldn't swim. The scorpion asked a frog to take him across, but the frog is afraid the scorpion will sting and kill him. The scorpion reassures the frog by saying "I wouldn't sting you because if I did, you would drown and I would fall in the water and also drown." The frog agrees to take the scorpion and gets half way across the stream when the scorpion stings him. As the frog is drowning he asks the scorpion "Why did you do it? Now we'll both drown." The scorpion replied "I couldn't help myself, it's in my nature." This story illustrates Rodriguez' personality and his propensity to talk. Talking to others about himself and making himself important is in Rodriguez' nature. (U)

Concerning the KL-43 communication devices, the resupply operation had several. Quintero had one and kept it in Posada's house. Rodriguez used to come and use it in Posada's house. Steele used one and Posada is aware that

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Joseph Fernandez had one in Costa Rica. Fernandez used to use the KL-43 device to communicate with the project. Rodriguez wouldn't actually send messages himself, but he would work with Quintero and they would send messages together. The message would be signed by Quintero, but Rodriguez and Posada would help produce the message. (U)

Posada recalled Dutton's first trip to Ilopango in the spring of 1986. He met Rodriguez, Posada and Quintero and they all went to Posada's house and talked. Posada remembers that Rodriguez left the meeting fairly quickly. Dutton was busy asking a lot of questions about the operation and taking a lot of notes. Posada also recalls that Dutton and Quintero complained about Rodriguez. Posada also recalls that around the time of this first trip, and maybe during this trip, Dutton wanted to use two C-123s at the same time during a resupply drop. Dutton asked Bustillo about doing it. Bustillo then called Rodriguez and they talked about it. Rodriguez told Bustillo that it was too risky to take two aircraft at once and they would be too vulnerable. After hearing that explanation, Bustillo was against the idea and told Rodriguez to tell Dutton that he doesn't want it done. Rodriguez relayed the message to Dutton and then Dutton told Rodriguez that Bustillo was a "soldado chocolate," which in English means a chocolate soldier. Since Rodriguez and Dutton do not get along, Rodriguez, of course, immediately tells Bustillo of Dutton's insult. This really got Bustillo mad and there was no way Bustillo would allow the flights after that. This adds to the deterioration of relations between Bustillo and the "gringos" involved with resupply. (U)

Posada recalls the Avirgan Honey lawsuit. He recalls that people were concerned about it, but he doesn't remember anything more specific. He doesn't remember any specific conversation about it except Quintero complaining about it, and complaining how it would cost him money to defend himself from this suit. (U)

Posada heard about the visit to El Salvador by Pedro Reboredo, the Mayor of West Miami, but Posada wasn't involved in the visit and he never met him. (U)

Posada also heard about two Cuban doctors from Miami who were friends of Rodriguez. They were also invited to El Salvador and given a tour by Rodriguez of the entire

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resupply operation. Posada thinks this got North and the CIA upset. Posada doesn't remember the names of these doctors, but he heard that they helped wounded Contras. (S)

Posada didn't meet these Cuban visitors because he didn't want to meet any Cubans. Posada didn't want people to know he was in El Salvador. He made it a point not to let the Miami Cuban community know he was there because if they learned about it, it would get out. No one in El Salvador cared too much about the Cubans, so nobody asked about Posada. It wasn't like Miami with its large Cuban community who knew and cared about Posada. (U)

Concerning Eden Pastora and the Southern Front, Posada heard that Fernandez told a southern commander that if they renounced Pastora, he (Fernandez) would back them. He told them that if they left Pastora, they would receive USG help. When Fernandez came to El Salvador to see the project, he told Quintero that Quintero should supply weapons to the Southern Front commanders. Fernandez knew the commanders and was in contact with them. Fernandez told the resupply project where to drop supplies to the southern commanders. Fernandez would call the resupply project beforehand and give the coordinates and the vectors for the pilots in order to drop to the southern commanders. The resupply operation would make the drop two hours after Fernandez made his call. Two hours after the drop was made, the resupply project would call Fernandez and report on the mission. All of these supply drop contacts with Fernandez were done over the KL-43 machine. (U)

Posada doesn't know anything about a Southern Front commanders meeting with Bustillo. (U)

When the Contras in the north saw the success in the resupply operation's drops to the south, they asked for help also. The resupply project sent over a hundred flights to the north. Flights to the north would leave almost daily. (U)

Posada is sure William Casey and the CIA back in Washington knew all about this resupply activity, because Fernandez was involved with drops to the south and saw what the resupply project was doing. As far as Posada knows, no was directly involved in the

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resupply project. The resupply pilots thought they were working for the CIA.

As far as Posada knows, Fernandez was the only CIA person stationed in the region who was directly involved in the resupply activity. (S)

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Concerning the resupply airfield in Santa Elena, Costa Rica, which Posada knew as "the Plantation," two Americans built it under contract and they used Costa Rican workers. Quintero was in charge of construction of this airfield. The plan was to store fuel there, and then the resupply flights from Ilopango could go there first, refuel and then go into Nicaragua. This would avoid having to take the more dangerous route of flying directly from El Salvador into Nicaraguan air space at the closest point. However, the Santa Elena airfield never worked out very well. It was a very bad airstrip. The way Santa Elena was supposed to work was it would take a C-123 six hours to fly to Santa Elena, refuel, fly half an hour into Nicaragua, make a drop, turn around, fly half an hour out of Nicaragua towards the Santa Elena area, and then make the return six-hour flight back to Ilopango. This way, the aircraft was only over Nicaraguan air space the minimum amount of time. (U)

Posada was on the well-known Contra resupply flight that got stuck in the mud on the Santa Elena airstrip. Cooper was the pilot. Vern Hughes was there, and also a bald-headed gringo whose last name was either Kunny or Kenny. The plane landed and got stuck in the mud. The aircraft crew used their radio to call John Piowity. Piowity sent a Caribou aircraft to Santa Elena to assist. They unloaded all the cargo out of the C-123 and then used the Caribou to pull the aircraft out of the mud. Then they reloaded everything back into the C-123 and took off. Posada remembers the danger in that flight very well. When the C-123 got stuck while landing on the airstrip, it brought the plane to a very abrupt stop. If the cargo hadn't been tied down correctly, it would have shifted and crushed the crew to death. Fernandez wasn't called during this rescue operation, but he was informed of it. Posada doesn't know who informed Fernandez about this incident. (U)

Concerning the role of Fernandez and Costa Rica in Contra resupply activity, Posada heard the story that North pressured then-U.S. Ambassador Lewis Tambs to help. Tambs

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then went to see President Monge and threatened him to allow the resupply activity to take place. There's no question in Posada's mind that Fernandez was working on this effort to use Costa Rica. (U)

Posada doesn't know about any other organizations or countries who provided money or goods to the resupply operation other than the vague "Washington people" Quintero talked about and what everyone assumed was the USG/CIA-type of operation. Posada didn't know anything about Saudi money or other countries or organizations contributing money. Posada remembers there were some Israelis who were trying to sell arms in El Salvador, but he doesn't think they worked with the project. (U)

Jorge Mas Canosa is a friend of Posada. Mas knew about the resupply operation, but he was not involved. Posada has only been in contact with Mas once or twice since November, 1986. Mas did not support Posada after the resupply operation was disclosed in late 1986. Mas is too busy in his lobbying activity, that's why Posada doesn't try to contact him. (U)

The resupply operation supplied the Contras to the south and Secord and North passed the word down that that's what they wanted done. By the end of the resupply operation, they were supplying both the south and the north. Bermudez didn't want to supply the south. Bermudez didn't get along with or trust the Contras in the south. Bermudez and the Contras in the north had been supplied by the CIA and by Dellamico even before the resupply operation started in El Salvador. The resupply operation at first was going to just supply the south, but it ended up supplying both. (S)

Posada didn't know much about the Dellamico arms supply project, but he knew there was a lack of logistics in the operation. Posada remembers hearing that Dellamico had too many hand grenades and C-4 explosives, which were things the Contras really didn't need. Dellamico didn't have enough of the right ammunition the Contras really needed. Posada doesn't know if Secord was cheating the Contras by charging them too much for supplies, but everyone said he was. Posada tried to stay out of all of this activity concerning the supplies. (S)

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Posada was on a resupply flight into Nicaragua around May, 1986 that landed at San Jose, Costa Rica to refuel. Steele called Fernandez ahead of time and told him to make arrangements for the aircraft to be refueled, and that's what happened. The Costa Ricans were waiting for the aircraft and they refueled them. Everyone knew it was a U.S. flight, because there was a U.S. pilot and crew. The pilots paid with cash. The pilots always carried extra cash with them on resupply flights in case they had problems, they needed to purchase fuel or service in an emergency. The pilot for this flight was Bobby Owen. Hughes was also on the flight. (U)

Steele called people in Costa Rica beforehand and asked them to help an American aircraft. The people in San Jose didn't know about the plane's resupply mission. The plane landed and they were given oil and gas. The whole stop only lasted 15 or 20 minutes. The flight plan all along was to go to San Jose. It was worked out by Steele in advance. (U)

Posada was on another memorable resupply flight. The weather is very bad in El Salvador during May and June. In addition, the resupply aircraft had bad equipment. On one resupply flight, a C-123 couldn't find the drop site. They inadvertently strayed over Nicaragua. The altimeter was giving bad readings, and while it read they were at 2,000 feet, they were actually at treetop level. All of a sudden there was a horrible jolt on the plane and the crew thought they had been hit by Nicaraguan ground fire. They immediately aborted their mission and returned to Ilopango. When they landed, they realized they had run into a tree and pieces of it were stuck in one engine. Posada doesn't remember Corr or Steele getting involved in this flight. Posada does recall the resulting newspaper articles about it however. (U)

Posada recalls that after Rodriguez' meeting with North in Washington in the summer of 1986, Rodriguez was very angry over the fight they had. After their meeting, Rodriguez was "looking for trouble," and so he went to SAT in Miami and forced the pilot to take a C-123 back to El Salvador. Quintero then had to call down to Posada and Rodriguez and try to straighten everything out. (U)

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Posada didn't hear that Gregg called down to Ilopango after Rodriguez brought the C-123 to Ilopango in August, 1986. The only thing Posada heard as an aftermath was that SAT was going to sue Rodriguez over it. (U)

Posada was in the middle between Quintero and Rodriguez. Quintero and Rodriguez didn't get along, but Posada was on good terms with both of them. Both of them used to come to Posada and complain about the other. Posada didn't want to be in this uncomfortable position. Posada just kept working at his job and was trying to not get involved in the politics of the resupply operation. (U)

Posada thinks he was a crew member on the first of the two L-100 flights on successive nights in April, 1986. The pilot was "Bonzo" and Posada thinks that Bobby Owen was also aboard. Posada remembers that the insurance company that insured the aircraft found out about this flight and was very angry about it. Other than the angry insurance company, Posada didn't think the flight was causing anymore trouble than any other flight. Posada was on board to work the radio and talk to the Contras on the ground. They had a lot of trouble locating the Contra ground position. The Sandinistas knew what the resupply operation was doing. The Sandinistas used to get on the radio and try to lure the resupply aircraft away from the correct drop site to an area where they could shoot it down. In addition, the Sandinistas were lighting their own bonfires in Nicaragua, trying to confuse the resupply people into making a drop at the wrong location. Posada remembers all of these things happened on this L-100 flight. Posada remembers cursing the Sandinistas on the radio because they were trying to fool them into going in the wrong place. On the first night they couldn't find the Contras. On the second night's flight they could and they dropped 40,000 lbs. to them. (U)

Posada remembers that Steele was involved in these L-100 flights. Steele was very nervous about them. Steele's big concerns were that there were U.S. people aboard and that it was dangerous to go back on successive nights. Everyone knew the Sandinistas were trying to get the planes. (U)

Posada is not aware of any concern by Steele or North after the first L-100 flight about whether there should be a second flight on the next night. Posada is not aware of

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any calls to Washington, D.C. after the first flight about whether there should be a second L-100 flight. Posada is not aware of any calls to Washington to get approval from North or others in the USG for the second L-100 flight. (U)

Posada remembers he picked up the pilots at the hotel and took them out for the L-100 flights. (U)

Concerning Steele's role with the resupply operation, Posada understood it to be that the resupply people would use Steele when they had to. Posada's understanding is that Rodriguez used to keep Steele involved and informed on what was going on with the resupply activity. (U)

Posada remembers John Singlaub in San Salvador on two occasions. Singlaub was going to help the resupply effort, but he never did. Posada's understanding was that Singlaub was going to provide financial and weapons help, but it never happened. Posada doesn't know of Singlaub actually providing help to the Contras at an earlier time. (U)

Posada remembers hearing from Rodriguez about the August 12, 1986 meeting in Gregg's office. After this meeting, Rodriguez came back to Ilopango angry. He said he had been called a security risk and had to get out of the project. When Rodriguez came back, he went to see Bustillo. Rodriguez told Bustillo what had happened and that he would have to get out of the project. Bustillo said "Okay, then you can be the liaison between me and the resupply operation." (U)

Posada always thought the USG was informed about the resupply operation. Posada doesn't think that this August 12, 1986 meeting was that significant, because he didn't think it was the first time the USG was informed of the resupply activities. (U)

Late in 1986, when everyone was waiting for the \$100 million CIA program to begin, everyone thought the resupply project would just stay in place after the CIA took over. Everyone thought this would happen because they had the experience and were already in place. Everyone was set for the CIA to take over the project, but after the Hasenfus flight, the CIA wouldn't touch it. However, the CIA still .

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contacted some people, •
new project. (S)

to help them with the

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(S)

Posada has his own opinion on what happened on the Hasenfus flight. Since Posada was involved in transporting the pilots from their homes to Ilopango, he is aware that on his way to depart on the Hasenfus flight, Cooper asked his driver to pick him up two hours earlier than normal. This tells Posada that Cooper was not flying down the coast and then cutting into Nicaragua, but instead was flying directly into Nicaraguan airspace on the most direct land route in order to save time. Posada remembers that Hasenfus always carried a parachute and everyone thought it was silly, but it ended up saving his life. (U)

Posada remembers when the Hasenfus flight didn't come back that afternoon. Posada's first act was to call Rodriguez, who was in Miami. Rodriguez told him that Radio Havana had already announced the downing of an aircraft. At this time, Quintero was also in Miami and Dutton was in Washington, D.C. Rodriguez told Posada that he would call people in Washington about the missing flight. Posada then went to the resupply houses and told everyone what had happened. The next day, the press was going around looking at the resupply houses. The press found some of the houses and sat on them, but it wasn't until the fifth day after Hasenfus was shot down that the press finally found Posada's house. (U)

After the Hasenfus flight didn't come back, Posada also called Steele. Steele asked him who was on board and Posada told him. Steele then came over to Posada's house to

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talk and see a map. Posada remembers Steele took the map in order to brief Corr on the missing plane. Meanwhile, Dutton and Quintero were quickly coming back to El Salvador. (U)

Posada also told Luis Rodriguez that the plane was lost. Rodriguez knew what was going on with the Contra resupply operation, but he was not involved. He was a Cuban so he and Posada used to talk. (U)

Posada never talked to Corr at the time of the Hasenfus flight or at any other time. Posada never talked to Corr in person or on the phone. (U)

Soon after the Hasenfus flight, Dutton and Quintero arrived in San Salvador and they and Posada tried to figure out what to do. Dutton indicated to Posada that he or someone else involved had been questioned by the FBI and that they told the FBI that Posada was the field manager of the operation at Ilopango. They told the FBI that Posada was not a U.S. citizen. Dutton told Posada that the FBI wanted to talk to him at 8:00 a.m. the next day. However, the FBI never called Posada. Later, Dutton told Posada that it was okay, that the FBI wouldn't investigate. Dutton said that Washington had "stopped the investigation." (U)

Posada wasn't scared that Dutton had identified him to the FBI as someone who was in charge. Posada thought he was working for Ronald Reagan and that it was an approved USC project. Dutton, Quintero and everyone were always mysterious when dealing with Posada. They were never specific about who the "they" were when they talked of others involved in the project. They always talked about how "Washington" was doing things, but they didn't specify the people actually involved. No one ever explained everything to Posada, even after Hasenfus was shot down and everything was becoming unraveled. (U)

Dutton and Quintero quickly left El Salvador and Posada was left all alone to clean up the mess during the post-Hasenfus period. Posada had to move all the equipment out of the houses and close them down. Posada had to get all the U.S. personnel out of the country, dispose of their personal weapons, communication gear, terminate the leases and utilities, pay off all of the outstanding bills and all other loose ends. Luckily for Posada, the earthquake came and the press left their surveillance of the resupply houses.

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Posada then began moving the U.S. personnel to Ilopango and getting them out of the country slowly, by twos or threes. Posada went to all the houses and collected all the equipment, cancelled the leases and paid the phone and other utility bills. Bustillo gave Posada some Salvadoran men and trucks to help him clean out everything in the houses. Because he wasn't paid his last month's salary, Posada was told by either Dutton or Quintero that instead of getting a salary, he should just sell the resupply personnel's cars and televisions and keep the money. Posada gave Bustillo some of the radio equipment and the weapons left by the personnel. The entire warehouse of parts at Ilopango went to the Salvadoran Air Force. (U)

During the course of cleaning up these houses, Posada collected papers, maps, house and fuel receipts, flight logs, photographs and other kind of miscellaneous items and put them in two boxes. These boxes were stored at Ilopango and as far as Posada knows, they're still there. Posada may still have access to them if they still exist. Posada gave them to Laiva to hold, and Posada now thinks they're under the control of Col. Conninberg. Conninberg was the number two man under Bustillo and is still the number two man at Ilopango. (U)

Posada hopes the two boxes of material are still in El Salvador. Posada thinks he can get them out of El Salvador. Posada will try to travel to Salvador next week and make arrangements to turn them over the SA Kiszynski, who will also be in San Salvador. The documents are at Ilopango and Posada will need one of his friends to escort him and the boxes out. Posada doesn't think he could take them out himself. It's a sensitive situation because Bustillo has been linked to the Jesuit murders. Bustillo has been given a job as the Attache to Israel, but this is an empty job and Bustillo never goes to Israel. Bustillo has no power in El Salvador now. (U)

Posada thinks that Bustillo kept one of the resupply operation's maule aircraft and painted it green. Bustillo has a fumigation business on the side and Posada thinks he's using the maule in this business. (U)

At the time of the Hasenfus shootdown, the two Caribous were already at Aguacate. The two C-123s were moved to Aguacate, as were some of the supplies. (U)

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Piowity was not involved in cleaning up the resupply operation after the Hasenfus shutdown. (U)

Before the earthquake, the American resupply personnel were trapped in their houses because of the press surveillance. After the earthquake, the press left and the Americans were able to go to Ilopango and then leave El Salvador quietly. (U)

Only Quintero and Posada cleaned out the stuff in the houses. However, Quintero soon left along with Dutton and everyone else and so Posada finished up cleaning everything out of the houses and closing down the operation. (U)

When Posada was shot in Guatemala, two of his Cuban friends from Miami came to visit him: [REDACTED], [REDACTED], and [REDACTED]. Posada gave them a box of papers which they took to Miami. They still have these documents and Posada will call them and tell them to give them to the interviewing Agents. (U) b6

Rodriguez might also have some papers. Rodriguez was careful to always keep aircraft fuel receipts and the interviewing Agents should ask Rodriguez about any documents he has. (U)

After Posada cleaned out and closed down the resupply operation, he went into hiding. Posada had saved about \$40,000 from working with the resupply operation and he used this to live on. Posada spent three months in a house on the beach in Zanadu, on the Pacific coast in northern El Salvador. (U)

No one gave money to Posada to support him after Hasenfus was shot down. Posada lived off his savings at Zanadu. After that, Posada came back to San Salvador and began working for the Salvadoran National Police. (U)

After the Hasenfus matter died down a little, Hughes came back to El Salvador and saw Posada. He told Posada he found Cooper's passport and Cooper's machine gun with a silencer at Cooper's girlfriend's house. Hughes gave these things to Posada. Posada sent Cooper's passport to Quintero. Posada gave the machine gun to Hermas Rojas.

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Rojas was a Venezuelan friend of Posada who was living in El Salvador working for the Salvadoran National Police. (U)

Posada was not involved in getting money to the families of Cooper, Buzz Sawyer or Hasenfus after the crash. Posada was not involved in obtaining an attorney or getting money to an attorney for Hasenfus. Posada doesn't know anything about getting money or attorneys for the families of Hasenfus, Cooper and Sawyer. (U)

Posada was not in contact with Doug Miller concerning Cooper's funeral expenses. Posada was not involved with the funeral expenses of any of the Hasenfus flight crew. (U)

After Hasenfus went down, Posada called Dutton a few times and asked for the salary that was owed him. Dutton said all the resupply money was frozen and there was nothing he could do for Posada. (U)

A couple of months after Hasenfus went down, Posada saw Quintero and Quintero's wife in San Pedro Sula, Honduras. Quintero told Posada that Secord was fighting the USG for the money, and if successful, he would pay Posada some. (U)

After Posada was shot in Guatemala, he talked to Quintero and told him he needed money. Quintero told him to send one of his paintings to Secord. Posada did so and Secord sent Posada \$1,000 for it. That's the only payment anyone made to Posada after Hasenfus was shot down. (U)

Around the time of the Hasenfus flight, the Christian Democratic Party in El Salvador sent advisors to police agencies in other countries to invite them to help the Salvadoran police get a hold of the political violence taking place. Eight or nine people were sent from Venezuela to assist the Salvadorans. Posada knew these people from the days when Posada was involved in police work in Venezuela. These Venezuelans began working with the Salvadoran police on the political murders in El Salvador. Soon there was negative publicity about Venezuelans doing more than just advising the police, but actually being part of the investigation. Soon the Venezuelans could only advise the police. When Posada moved back to San Salvador after the Hasenfus matter had cooled down, he began working with the Venezuelans to advise the Salvadoran police on their

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investigations. Posada was working out of his house and he kept a very low profile. (U)

Posada and the Venezuelans began working as advisors to the Salvadoran police and they were doing a very good job. Posada was paid \$2,000 a month and was given a house, a car, gas and other expenses. Soon, however, Posada became too important and began having a higher profile. For example, the Minister of Security started coming to Posada's house to work on cases with him. President Duarte would call Posada at his house and they began a relationship. Soon, Posada started to need bodyguards because he was becoming known as someone who was helping investigate the political murders of the Salvadoran right wing. Posada soon became too visible and Posada didn't like that. That's when Posada decided to relocate to Guatemala. (U)

At the end of 1989, Posada moved to Guatemala and began working for GUATEL, the Guatemalan telephone company. Posada was paid \$75,000 a year. However, during this period, there were also a few political assassinations in Guatemala. Vencio Cerezo, the President of Guatemala, asked Posada to help solve these assassinations. Cerezo asked Posada to do this in a big meeting which included the Minister of Justice and others. Cerezo was the only one who wanted Posada to get involved in this, all of the other Guatemalan Government officials at the meeting were against it. Posada told Cerezo that it couldn't be done, that he just couldn't do it like James Bond does in the movies. He told Cerezo that it would take time and money to train people, to set up informants, surveillance, search teams and all of that needed for professional police work. Cerezo said okay, but he later said he wanted to talk to Posada alone about this and he didn't want others involved. Cerezo then told Posada, "Let's do something, even if it doesn't bear fruit." The others in the Guatemalan Government started believing Posada was working directly for the President. Therefore, Posada couldn't get anything done because they would obstruct him. That's why the Minister of Defense said Posada was working directly for the President when the press asked questions about Posada after he was attacked. Other Guatemalan officials were against the idea of Posada working exclusively for the President and this put Posada in an awkward position. (U)

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After a short period in Guatemala, Posada was attacked on the street and shot several times. Posada was taken to a private clinic and given medical care, all under the arrangements of Cerezo. Posada told Cerezo's aides that he didn't have the money to pay for all of his expenses. Posada was told the President would pay. Posada owed \$20,000 for his medical expenses -- \$16,000 to the doctors and \$4,000 to the hospital. Posada had a friend who was helping him while he was convalescing from his wounds. This friend told him that Cerezo would only pay the \$4,000 owed to the hospital and not the \$16,000 owed to the doctors. Posada didn't have the \$16,000 so he didn't know what to do. Soon after, Posada was forced to leave Guatemala and he relocated to Honduras. (U)

Later, on a chance meeting, Posada ran into Cerezo during an airplane flight. Posada asked him about his medical expenses and Cerezo's promise to pay. Cerezo told Posada that he had paid the whole \$20,000 and he can't understand why only the hospital expenses were paid. Posada later found out that his friend had taken the \$16,000. This upsets Posada very much to think a friend could steal from him when he was laying in a hospital bed, but that's what happened. (U)

Posada would like to come to the United States eventually. He is tired and wants to move on with his life. He also misses his family in Miami. (U)

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miami doctor has offered to do this operation for free. Posada would be willing to come to Washington, D.C. to meet with the OIC. While in Washington, he would like to get his operation done. Posada would prefer coming to Washington to meet with the OIC and get his operation done instead of doing it in Miami. Posada doesn't want any publicity, which would happen if he returned to Miami. Posada would prefer to come to Washington to meet with the OIC and get his operation, and his wife would fly up to meet him. Posada doesn't want anyone to know of his travel to the United States. (U)

Posada was not responsible for the downing of the Cuban airliner, as he was accused. Posada was involved in the armed struggle against Castro, but he was not responsible for blowing up the Cuban airliner in 1976. (U)

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After talking with SA Foster about arranging this interview, Posada recently went to the local Venezuelan Embassy and identified himself to them. He was told that the Venezuelan Government "does not have a political problem" with Posada going to the United States. (U)

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